

S. Africa
Explosion
Traps 64

No Sabotage
Seen as Miners
Return to Jobs

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — An explosion at a gold mine shaft Monday trapped at least 64 workers as black miners returned to their jobs after the longest and costliest labor walkout in South Africa.

A company spokesman said 28 of the 92 men who were descending the shaft when the explosion happened had been found on the surface later in the day. He said it had not been determined how the workers had been made it to the surface, or exactly where they were found. [Rescuers found six men dead and five alive at a small pump station off the main shaft. The Associated Press reported, quoting a company spokesman.]

Officials of the St. Helena mine in the Orange Free State town of Welkom, about 150 miles (240 kilometers) southwest of Johannesburg, said they had been unable to establish contact with the missing miners.

The officials said most of the men were in a shaft elevator at the time of the blast. There were no suggestions of sabotage.

The mine, owned by General Mining Union Corp., or Gencor, was one of dozens struck by black miners during the three-week walkout that ended Sunday. More than a quarter of a million striking members of the National Union of Mineworkers accepted a wage and benefits offer that management had proposed two months ago.

The average black miner now earns about \$285 a month, and is fed and lodged in a hotel.

Danger pay and death benefits were among the issues in the bitter labor dispute, which left mine miners dead and more than 500 injured in clashes with the police and mine security guards.

Gencor miners have had two accidents resulting in mass fatalities in the past year. An underground fire, that killed 177 workers a year ago was blamed on the use of highly volatile materials for coating underground conduits.

Officials of Gencor said they did not know the cause of the blast Monday or the extent of casualties. A spokesman said that, at the time of the explosion, about 6:45 A.M., 434 workers were underground. Most escaped through tunnels to an adjacent shaft, he said.

The elevator of the affected shaft had a capacity of 82 workers, but the actual number of passengers was not known, the company said.

"The shaft is so severely damaged that it is not known at this

See MINE, Page 6

83 Are Feared Dead
In Thailand Jet Crash

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatchers

BANGKOK — A Thai Airways jet trying to avoid a collision with another airliner crashed Monday into the sea off the resort island of Phuket, apparently killing all 83 persons aboard, the airline said.

Late Monday night, Thai Airways said in a statement: "As of 10:30 P.M. Thai Airways believes

there are to be no survivors."

The Thai Airways plane was trying to avoid a collision with a Dragonair jetliner. Dragonair, formed two years ago, is based in Hong Kong.

Police boats and fishermen recovered at least 17 bodies from the Andaman Sea before the search was called off shortly after nightfall, Thai Airways said.

The Thai plane was a Boeing 737 carrying 74 passengers and a crew of nine.

The managing director of Thai Airways, Air Marshal Narong Dithipeng, said the passengers included 35 Thais.

The other passengers were Ma-

lyians, Americans, Japanese and Europeans.

Marshal Narong said the plane was trying to avoid hitting the Dragonair jet when it crashed eight miles (12 kilometers) from Phuket airport. Phuket is 540 miles southwest of Bangkok.

Marshal Narong said the two planes should have landed 10 minutes apart, but a delay for one of the planes brought them to the airport at the same time.

The Dragonair jet, with 127 persons aboard, landed safely at the Phuket airport and reported the crash to the control tower, Marshal Narong said.

Marshal Narong said the Thai Airways Flight TH365 was flying from the commercial town of Hat Yai, 155 miles east of Phuket.

It was to pick up passengers and continue to Bangkok, he said.

It was the third fatal crash of a Thai Airways jet since April 1980.

Eleven persons were killed on April 15, 1985, when a Boeing 737 crashed in a hill in the southern province of Phangnga. That jet also was bound for Phuket, about 40 miles away.

On April 27, 1980, a Thai Airways jet crashed north of the Bangkok airport after being struck by lightning. Forty-one persons died.

In Hong Kong, Dragonair said in a statement that its officials have spoken to the captain of the Dragonair aircraft in the area at the time and have been assured that the Dragonair aircraft was not involved.

"We express our sympathy and condolences to Thai Airways," it added.

Before the search for survivors was called off, Marshal Narong said many survivors were seen in the water. But the manager of the Phuket airport, Prayoon Thavasing, said that Marshal Narong's statement was based on preliminary and inaccurate reports.

(AP, UPI)

The agreement Monday came after one month of negotiations be-

tween four leading politicians from the ruling Democratic Justice Party and four from the Reunification Democratic Party, the principal opposition group. The respective leaders of the two parties, Roh Tae Woo and Kim Young Sam, are expected to meet later this week.

Talks had stalled on several issues, including the opposition's desire to have the voting age from 20 to 18 or 19. The ruling party prevailed in that dispute, leaving the age at 20.

But the opposition succeeded in several key points, including limiting presidential power to declare martial law and ending presidential power to dissolve parliament. Both were considered key issues in a na-

tional election, said Park Yong Man, an opposition party negotiator. "In order to make the election a reality, we've had to make whatever concessions are necessary. That's why we even had to compromise on voting age."

Leaders also hope the draft will help quiet labor unrest, which has affected more than 2,000 companies this summer. The new constitution would guarantee the rights to form unions, to bargain collectively, and for most employees, to strike.

In the latest such dispute, repre-

sentatives of 14,000 company taxi drivers in Seoul voted to begin a

strike. See KOREA, Page 6

Accord Reached on Seoul Constitution

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Ruling and opposition party leaders agreed Monday on a new constitution for South Korea, taking an important step toward democracy after years of military and authoritarian rule.

The constitution, which still

must be approved by the National

Assembly and in a public referen-

dum, would allow direct presiden-

tial elections to take place late this

year, the key demand of protesters

who took to the streets in June. The

elections would be the first gen-

erally contested voting since 1971.

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Vital Alvarado, left, and Edmundo Guzman, his chief electrician, at the dock in Alvarado, Mexico, near the replicas of Columbus's ship, the Santa Maria.

ships, he said, until he met Oscar Camarero Figueroa, chief of construction at the port of Alvarado, and asked his help in making a new Santa Maria.

Mr. Alvarado, 59, went to work at the docks as an apprentice at the age of 11 and has built more than 300 ships in his career, ranging, he said, from "little wooden dugouts to huge shrimp trawlers made of steel."

"This caravel has provided the greatest pride and satisfaction of my life," Mr. Camarero said. "If the Lord were to call me home today, I

would know that I leave having done something worthwhile."

No complete description of the original Santa Maria, which sank off the coast of what is now Haiti, exists. But Mr. Alvarado and Mr. Camarero said they had relied on documents and drawings of the period in their reconstruction of the caravel, which they call the Marigalante Santa Maria, using both the ship's original name and the one Columbus later gave it.

The three-masted craft, whose construction

Soviet Official Accepts
U.S. Nuclear-Test Offer

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A leading Soviet arms control official agreed Monday to accept a U.S. proposal for monitoring nuclear tests, and he offered to let the United States explode its own bomb in the Soviet Union to calibrate monitoring equipment.

The chief U.S. negotiator to arms control talks in Geneva, Max M. Kampelman, said immediately that the offer was worth pursuing.

Colonel General Nikolai F. Chervov, the senior arms control adviser of the Soviet Defense Ministry, said in a speech that "the Soviet Union is prepared to accept any type of verification" on a test-ban treaty.

"There is no problem on verification," General Chervov said at a lunch for visiting members of the Soviet delegation to a conference last week on U.S.-Soviet relations.

General Chervov said his state-

ment could include adoption of the Cortext test monitoring system, which has been proposed by the U.S. side. The system involves placing a detection device in a hole bored near the site of an atomic explosion.

"If you want to deploy the Cortext system," he said, "we would be prepared to consider that proposal on a mutually acceptable basis."

"If you want to calibrate the instruments," he added, "feel free to come to our test ranges with a nuclear device of your own, and explode it there to make sure that everything is all right."

Mr. Kampelman said it was the first time that he had heard a Soviet official make such an offer.

"This to me was a new thought, and I have to check that out," Mr. Kampelman said after the luncheon. "We'll look at it."

General Chervov has been a fre-

See ARMS, Page 2

Algeria	6,000 Drs.	150 Kgs.	Over 1,000 Miles	0.00 Miles
Angola	1,000 Drs.	100 Kgs.	Over 1,000 Miles	0.00 Miles
Bahrain	6,750 Drs.	1,000 Kgs.	Over 1,000 Miles	0.00 Miles
Bolivia	500 Drs.	400 Kgs.	Over 1,000 Miles	75 P.
Cameroon	C.S. 1.95	Kwanzo	500 Drs.	Over 1,000 Miles
Cyprus	C.L. 0.00	Kosovo	500 Drs.	Over 1,000 Miles
Denmark	10,000 Drs.	Liberia	1,000 Drs.	Over 1,000 Miles
Egypt	E.P. 2,750	Lebanon	20 L.L.	Over 1,000 Miles
Finland	800 Drs.	Malta	500 Drs.	Over 1,000 Miles
France	7,000 F.	Morocco	500 Drs.	Over 1,000 Miles
Germany	2,750 D.M.	Netherlands	200 R.	Over 1,000 Miles
Great Britain	1,000 Drs.	Norway	500 N.K.	U.S. M.
Greece	110 Drs.	Nigeria	500 N.	Yugoslavia

Kuwaiti
Freighter Fired On

Iran Speedboats
Attack Ship; Iraq
Hits Oil Targets

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

CAIRO — Iranian Revolutionary Guards raked a Kuwaiti freighter with machine-gun fire Monday as Iraq launched its third wave of air raids against Iranian oil facilities in the Gulf as many days.

Tension mounted sharply throughout the Gulf region as another convoy of reflagged Kuwait tankers, under heavy American naval escort, made its way north through the Gulf.

President Saddam Hussein of Iraq vowed on Saturday, in resuming the so-called tanker war, "From now on, we will strike

Enrile Says Aquino's Failure Prompted 'Idealistic' Revolt

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

MANILA — Senator Juan Ponce Enrile, still facing questions about his role in the coup attempt last week, asserted that the Aquino government's "failure in national leadership" had prompted "young and idealistic officers" to try to overthrow it.

Meanwhile, the authorities were investigating the possibility that the rebel troops who staged the rebellion might have established their own "provisional government" somewhere on Luzon island and were ready to wage their own private war against both the government and the Communist insur-

gency. An unverified statement circulating in Manila said the rebels had formed a "ruling junta" that was calling for new presidential elections.

In a combative speech before a meeting of Rotary clubs, Mr. Enrile, who is widely suspected of having had advance knowledge of the coup plot, said he was offering "no apologies to anyone." He refused to either "defend or to condemn" the soldiers who staged the violent revolt Friday.

"History and our people will judge," he said.

But Mr. Enrile had harsh words for President Corazon C. Aquino, accusing her of presiding over an apparent breakdown in public order.

"Last Friday's event, my friends, is only a symptom of our national condition," he said. "This malady arises from a fundamental inability of this government to arrest the gloom and drift in the nation, its lack of statescraft and its unwillingness to carve a sound political direction."

While not specifically defending the mutinous soldiers, Mr. Enrile clearly echoed their theme. He said the young, reform-minded soldiers who overthrew Ferdinand E. Marcos wanted "a good, clean and efficient government."

He then asked the crowd: "Have those ideals been served? Is there peace of mind among our people? Do we have a cohesive policy?"

"These young and idealistic officers and men of the armed forces need your faith, your confidence and your support," said Mr. Enrile, the former defense minister, who is thought to still enjoy a wide following in the military.

Mr. Enrile was met with sharp questions about why he had not used his influence over "the boys," as he calls them, to stop their revolt and prevent bloodshed.

He said he had made a personal decision that it was not his job to get involved.



Juan Ponce Enrile, speaking in Manila, offered "no apologies to anyone" after last week's troop rebellion.

The coup attempt was led by the same clique of young, middle-level officers mostly Enrile loyalists, who launched the February 1986 revolt that drove Mr. Marcos from power. Their leader was Colonel Gregorio Honasan, who was still at large Monday after escaping Friday.

A search was continuing on Luzon, the island on which Manila is located, for Colonel Honasan and other rebels. Military officials barricaded the periphery of Manila with tanks and fresh combat troops from outlying areas in anticipation of a possible new attack.

There were increasing signs that hundreds of rebel officers and troops might have eluded capture in the final hours of the coup by switching into civilian clothing.

Some reports said that many officers might have slipped back to their bases to rejoin their old commands.

About 760 rebel troops are being believed that up to 2,000 may have been involved in the attacks on the presidential palace, on three television stations, on the air force headquarters and on Camp Aguilano, headquarters of both the armed forces and the Defense Ministry. Hundreds of other troops revolted throughout the provinces.

With so many troops involved and with the loyalties of others in doubt in the crucial early hours of

the coup attempt, pro-government military officials had to call for reinforcement troops from the provinces.

They were not able to effectively assault the rebel stronghold at Camp Aguilano until mid-afternoon Friday, almost 12 hours after the revolt began.

General Fidel V. Ramos, the armed forces chief of staff, had to rely on the untrained Manila police force to stage the key assault that retook the government television station from the rebel troops.

The coup attempt began with a predawn assault on Malacanang Palace in which the president's only son, Benigno S. Aquino 3d, was shot and wounded.

The fighting claimed more than 30 lives, by most reliable estimates, during 20 hours of what often appeared to be pitched street battles.

Many political analysts were questioning, however, whether the low number of military casualties — the vast majority of those killed and wounded were civilians caught in the cross fire — might indicate that the soldiers were deliberately avoiding shooting at one another.

Some columnists and foreign military analysts suggested that the assault on the rebel stronghold had taken so long to accomplish because the original units assigned to the attack acted only half-heartedly. The assault succeeded only when the battle-hardened and staunchly pro-government marines came in.

The authorities were trying to determine the authenticity of the statement asserting that rebel military leaders had set up a "provisional government, under a ruling junta" somewhere on Luzon.

A statement circulating among news agencies and on military bases said that an unspecified number of soldiers led by the Reform the Armed Forces Movement were establishing the provisional government until "the political conditions have been stabilized and until a new, clean and honest presidential election shall have been held."

The statement, signed only by "the Ruling Junta," accused Mrs. Aquino of having shown "extraordinary leniency" toward the Communists and of having dismembered the country by offering autonomy to Moslem rebels and to ethnic minorities in the Cordillera region.

The statement also said that "corruption has doubled, if not tripled" under the Aquino government. Some analysts expressed doubts about the authenticity of the statement, suggesting that it might have been prepared in advance of the failed coup.



Margret Höke leaving a Düsseldorf court Monday after her conviction.

Bonn Secretary Convicted of Spying

By Karen DeYoung
Washington Post Service

BONN — Margret Höke, a former secretary to five presidents of West Germany, was found guilty of treason Monday and sentenced to eight years in prison for passing state secrets to the Soviet KGB agent who became her lover.

A court in Düsseldorf found Miss Höke, 52, guilty of treason, violating official secrecy rules and corruption. In addition to her prison sentence, she was stripped of her civil rights for five years.

The court ruling said that Miss Höke had passed secret and classified government documents to her

Soviet spy master from 1979 until her arrest in 1985. The KGB agent, a man who called himself Franz Becker, has escaped detention.

The prosecutor in the trial, which began in June, said that Miss Höke had been recruited in 1968 by the agent, who paid her 30,000 Deutsche marks (about \$16,500 at present rates) over the years. She was one of a several "lonely hearts spies" — unmarried secretaries in key government ministries recruited by male Soviet agents — who were unmasked in 1985.

Hans Joachim Tiedje, West Germany's chief counterspy, defected to East Germany that year.

U.K. Social Democrats Vote to Merge With Liberals After a Bitter Debate

By Karen DeYoung
Washington Post Service

PORTSMOUTH, England —

The Social Democratic Party, formed six years ago with a pledge to change the face of Britain's polarized, left-right politics, voted Monday to end its separate existence and merge with the Liberal Party.

An overwhelming, show-of-hands majority in favor of merger followed two days of bitter, emotional debate by members at the party's annual convention.

It marked the culmination of what both sides described as a period of "tragic," self-destructive, argument after a poor showing in the June 11 general elections.

The pro-merger vote, coupled with the defeat of a move to allow an anti-minority to maintain the party name and take a share of its assets, was a major humiliation for David Owen, the Social Democratic leader and former British foreign secretary. Mr. Owen resigned last month rather than accept the merger.

Robert MacLennan, a little-known Scottish politician and one of the five Social Democrats in Parliament, took over as party leader. He was to address the conference Tuesday in his first major speech.

Monday's vote means that the SDP and the Liberals will begin immediate negotiations over common policy and a new party constitution. Subject to conference approval in a meeting next January, they are likely to become a single party with a new name next year.

Until now, the two parties have called themselves the Alliance. They fielded joint slates of candidates under a general policy statement, while maintaining their separate identities.

In the June 11 election, the two parties won only 22 seats. They held 27 in the last Parliament.

David Steel, leader of the much larger Liberal Party, which has a centuries-old tradition but which had fallen into electoral oblivion before the Alliance was formed, called for a merger in the year after the election, setting in motion the train of events that brought Monday's vote.

In a television interview Monday night, Mr. Owen vowed to continue his fight to keep the Social Democratic faction that opposed the merger as a separate party.

He said that there were millions of people in Britain "who want to see it go on."

Mr. Owen argued that the Liberals and Social Democrats had fundamental differences that would be buried in a merger, to the electoral detriment of both.

Mr. Owen also has objected to the Liberals' somewhat looser style of decision-making, a kind of free-for-all membership vote that often allows activists to overrule decisions made by the leadership.

In a pinch, Marlboro, Benson & Hedges, other Western cigarettes or even Bulgarian brands can sometimes get what is needed.

But not always. "If you try to use another Western cigarette brand," the Frommer's guidebook "Eastern Europe on \$25 a Day" warns the innocent tourist, "you'll earn only blank stares from locals."

For other luxuries, Western di-

lomats and Romanians have re-

ported the following price list:

• A tailor-made suit: five car-

tons plus the fabric.

• A one-hour massage: one pack.

• A 19th-century icon: 25 car-

tons.

"It's not really like other cur-

rencies," a young Romanian said. "I wouldn't use it to buy just anything. It's best as a payment for advice. If I needed to seek the counsel of a lawyer, I would pay him off in Kents. It would be per-

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With recurrent shortages of meat, produce and energy throughout Romania, Kents are sometimes used as a cost-cutting move in the early 1970s.

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OPINION

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

For a War on Drugs

Whatever happened to the drug crisis? Last summer it seized America's attention, stirring a lifeless political campaign. Then it passed on, eclipsed by AIDS, the Iran contra scandal and air safety. Yet the need for coherent policy endures, beyond public relations sparses. Achieving such a policy requires refining outrage into a recognition that there is no simple answer, no single war; each drug poses its own issues.

Americans have used drugs for a century, but the nation has never reached a consensus on what to do about it. Heroin and cocaine came under federal control in 1914, marijuana in the 1930s. In the 1960s, Washington stiffened enforcement even as some drugs gained broad acceptance.

Some 60 million Americans have tried marijuana, while some 25 million use it with regularity. The figures for cocaine are 20 million and 5 million. The image of low-life drug abusers, monkeys on their backs, survives mostly with the half million on heroin and new thousands on crack.

Drug-abusing Americans pay perhaps \$10 billion a year for their habit. Drugs probably drain away another \$60 billion in crime, health problems and lost productivity. Yet the country spends barely \$7 billion on enforcement, education and rehabilitation.

Even determined enforcers admit that they are overwhelmed. Demand may never be extinguished but it can be diminished. The way to start is to distinguish among drugs.

Heroin presents the clearest opportunity. Nearly all heroin addicts eventually will try to quit as they weary of committing crimes or otherwise finding \$100 a day to finance the habit. Methadone, an inexpensive drug, effectively blocks the heroin craving while allowing the addict to function normally. It is distributed through hospital clinics, but most programs are severely oversubscribed, especially as AIDS fear grows and police increase pressure on drug dealing. Addicts arriving for help are put on waiting lists.

The case for rapidly expanding methadone programs is clear. Some drug therapists resist, arguing that methadone only substitutes one drug for another; they say psychotherapy offers the chance for cure. Yet because the drug-free programs are residential, their capacity is hard to expand; neighborhood object. New York City's programs can accommodate only 3,000 at a time.

Methadone clinics, operating on an outpatient basis, serve 30,000 in New York and could be expanded readily. And the success rates for methadone are better than for psychotherapy. What stands in the way are rules that require counseling and other social services for the methadone addicts — rules imposed as a sop to supporters of drug-free therapy. Relaxing these rules would cost little and might yield an enormous payoff.

Marijuana plants are vulnerable to aerial spraying; processed pot remains bulky to ship. Thus crackdowns on foreign supply may have more effect than on cocaine, more easily smuggled. Marijuana use appears stable. The most dramatic effect of disrupting foreign supply has been to raise the price and promote domestic production. U.S. growers now more than meet the demand.

Meanwhile, the health risks of marijuana seem mild compared with the effects of tobacco and alcohol, and public tolerance remains widespread. Eleven states have reduced possession of an ounce or less to a

ticketable offense. Alaska's courts have in effect legalized growing marijuana at home for personal use, and there is support for laws to do the same in some other states.

Nevertheless, law enforcement devotes heavy resources to fighting marijuana. Some authorities propose to legalize and regulate marijuana and tax its use. Short of legalization, further decriminalizing marijuana could free law enforcement resources to fight the much bigger menace — cocaine.

While marijuana grows all across America, the coca bush thrives only in the high Andes. No domestic production can offset disruption of the foreign crop. The best way to contain cocaine is to obstruct access and drive up the street price.

Because cocaine is easily hidden in small spaces, smugglers are better stopped at the source than at the border. Spraying might eradicate much of the crop, but the search for a selectively effective spray remains hung up by insurance liability. One company may have developed such a spray but fears damage suits like those over Agent Orange. Official attention is needed.

Meanwhile, Washington has demonstrated that much can be done short of spraying. Last year it equipped and advised Bolivian troops who destroyed cocaine laboratories in Operation Blast Furnace. That put enough pressure on the traffickers to disrupt the local coca market and send farmers looking for other crops. In Bolivia and elsewhere, leaders who once quietly welcomed a flood of narco dollars now consider cocaine a threat to their own societies.

The State Department is reluctant to repeat Blast Furnace. Even when invited, descending American helicopters offend Latin sensitivities. Corruption and politics further limit crop eradication. Violent *narcotraficantes* intimidate Colombia's judiciary.

In Peru the pursuit of coca traffickers was suspended because the government had lost control of drug production areas to the Shining Path guerrillas. Yet persistence remains important: Peru has now resumed the fight with an aggressive new campaign against drug laboratories, using U.S. helicopters.

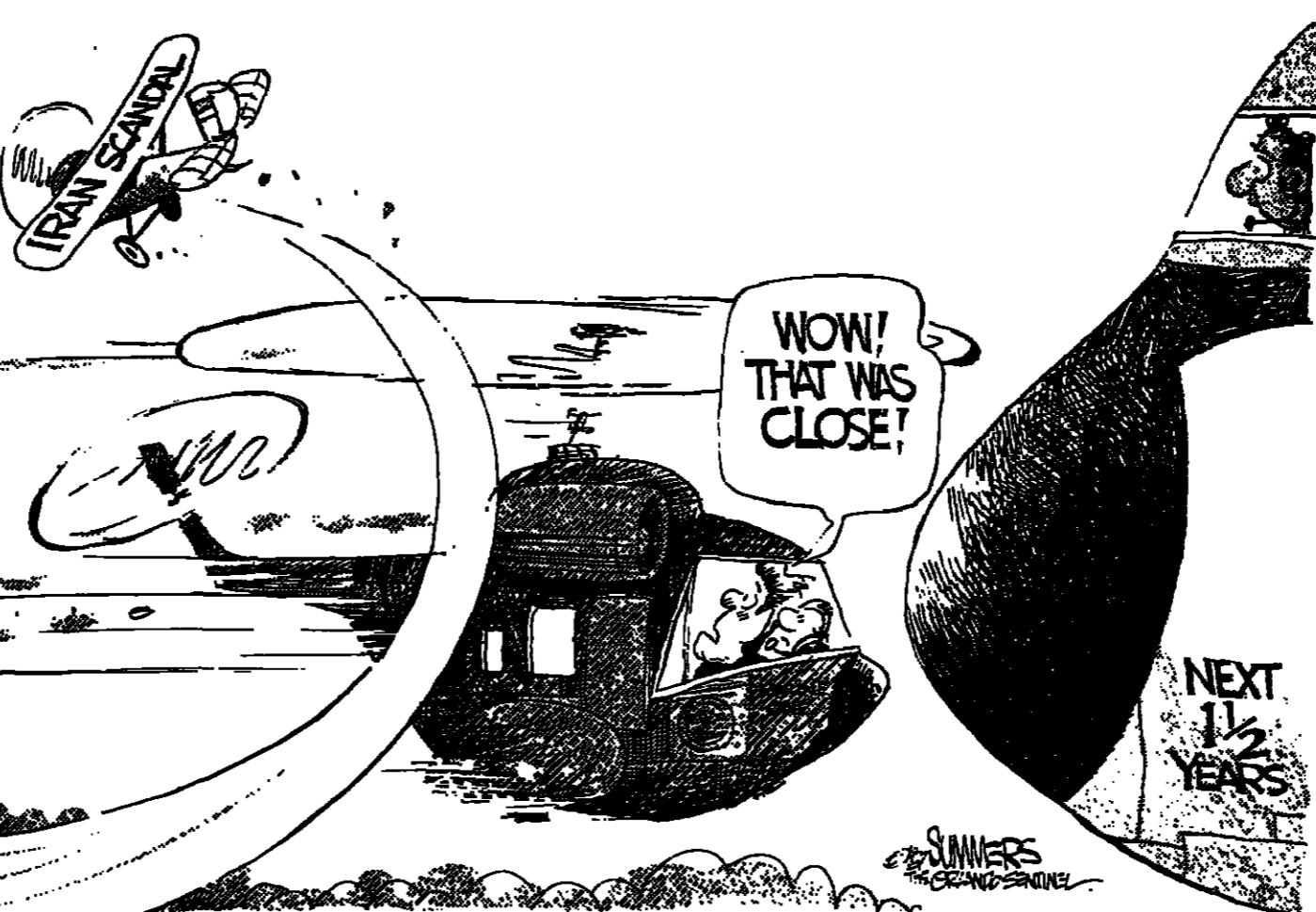
American police, meanwhile, are learning that it is possible to make progress on the demand side as well as on the supply side. Massive arrests and seizures of customer cars disrupt outdoor drug markets. Concerted assaults on crack laboratory-supermarkets can be effective. For a government willing to commit the resources, the new police strategies are genuinely promising.

Congressional debate has focused on ideas like a cabinet-level "drug czar" to coordinate the federal effort. Such a czar would be, at best, just another cabinet officer running just another inter-agency concoction, with little ability to force priorities or decide disagreements among his peers. Only the president has that power, and before he uses it he will have to decide on the strategy.

Mr. Reagan offers impassioned vows but no strategy. After promoting and signing a bill that would add \$1.7 billion to fight drug abuse, he called for cutbacks of \$900 million.

Expand treatment for heroin addiction: further decriminalize marijuana; mount an all-out assault on cocaine, with disruption of supply abroad and police attacks on users — those are the outlines of a plausible drug policy. What is lacking is the will to pursue it.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.



Idea for 1988: A Natural U.S.-Soviet Partnership

By Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber

This is the second of two articles.

PARIS — In 1962 I visited Washington at the invitation of John Kennedy. He was extremely cordial, and displayed his famous open-mindedness by mentioning a range of subjects he suggested we could discuss, today and tomorrow — and then asked me, kindly, what order I preferred.

I took a deep breath and gambled on the intelligence of the man. I told him I thought my idea would be to propose to talk about Vietnam.

He showed surprise. He mentioned the continuous tension with the Soviets since the Cuban crisis, and the expansionist potential of China. He continued with the sensitive question of the balance of forces in Europe, and specifically the necessary, if ominous, rearming of West Germany.

That was the end of 1962. Vietnam was not a flashing red light in the war room of the world. But, having gone through that agony, we in Paris knew that an explosive danger lay in the shadowy escalation of the U.S. military expedition into the swamps of Vietnam. We imagined with horror the profound consequences of this new "march of folly," following our own path and leading also to humiliation and defeat — only in much larger dimensions, both in the world and at home.

I reported that to President Kennedy with the simple message of my visit. He listened, at first in disbelief, then with decent interest. He called Defense Secretary Robert McNamara and made an appointment for me the next day.

To my surprise, the session with Mr. McNamara was disappointing. He listened carefully, then said: "It is not conceivable that an American force in Vietnam would meet, as you imagine, the sad fate of the French Army. It is not a question of bravery but of technology. We have

something your generals did not have: thousands of helicopters. We can saturate the skies in Vietnam, if we happen to be so overwhelmed."

I returned to Mr. Kennedy with increased fears and he asked his brother Robert to monitor this problem and to keep in touch with me in Paris. But then came Dallas. Lyndon Johnson felt the joy of being a commander in chief in the pursuit of military victory. The rest is history.

A vision, today as yesterday, is nothing, only a nice dream, unless it is supported by a coherent prospect for carrying it out.

Such was the radically innovative and very simple plan by Jean Monnet that built Europe. Such was the remarkable Marshall Plan. Such was Pierre Mendes-France's making of peace in Vietnam in 30 days. Such was John Kennedy's simplest and most effective of all plans: to light the flame of youth, giving it a real appetite, a joyful impetus, to create and master the future.

Taking our world as it is now, more diverse and complicated than ever before, we must decide that the plan for the future will be most likely to be understood and made to work if it is of utmost simplicity. I have two suggestions.

The hostile relationship between the two Americas — the intellectual and the military — must cease, at all costs. There is no basis for conflict. The defense of America will rest on America's brain power. No more, no less.

When the Soviets gave Syria their most modern surface-to-air missiles to cancel the superiority of Israel's air force, what did the Israelis do? They took state-of-the-art computer technology and trained their pilots, day and night. On the screens

of flight simulators the pilots reviewed again and again the whole Bekaa Valley, from all angles, at all hours of the day. It was real innovation, and an act of faith in science and education, in knowledge as the supreme resource.

On the day of the raid, more than the Israeli squadron was at stake, its target was nothing less than the capability of the Warsaw Pact against the latest in Western computing art and excellence in human expertise. In 35 minutes all the SAM batteries lay destroyed. All the computerized fighter-bombers had returned home. The universe of the military, around the planet, had changed.

We must assume that the Russians have come to the same conclusion: True security is higher knowledge, free from the blind and numerous accumulation of sterile hardware. This fits their vital need to rebuild an obsolete economy by transferring a large portion of resources and brains, monopolized by the military, to the creative part of Soviet society, while continuing a massive buildup of the learning system. "New knowledge is now the only source of true economic power," says Richard Cyert, president of Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh. It is also the only source of true security.

From this common need could come the birth of an era. The need points to a natural partnership. Sharing open research labs with the Soviets could do more than anything — and much faster than arms talks — to change U.S.-Soviet hostility into a joint competition of trained brains in the knowledge revolution that is transforming the world economy.

Too simple to be realistic? That was what people said to Jean Monnet and Pierre Mendes-France.

The writer is chairman of the International Committee of Carnegie-Mellon University and a former French cabinet member. He contributed this comment to *The Washington Post*.

In America The Passion Has Cooled

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Unless you have been reading American papers closely, you may not have realized that after the national elopement with Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North and the contras, passions have cooled and the end of the affair is at hand.

A New York Times-CBS News Poll taken in mid-August disclosed the predictable news: Support for U.S. aid to the contras fighting in Nicaragua had dropped back to 33 percent, after fluttering up to 40 percent immediately after Colonel North's televised testimony to Congress set hearts to throbbing.

Forty-nine percent of the respondents in the latest poll opposed aid to the contras. The 33 percent who approved it represented about the same proportion of supporters found by the poll before Colonel North displayed his charms to the nation.

Casual readers also may have missed an evaluation of Colonel North by Alan D. Fiers, the chief of the CIA's Central American Task Force. Mr. Fiers knew the colonel all too well, he told congressional committees in private testimony:

"I never knew Colonel North to be an absolute liar, but I never took anything he said at face value because I knew that he was bohemian and embittered the record, and threw curves, speedbumps and pitfalls to get what he wanted, and I knew it and I knew it well."

Other Central American news that did not quite make the front page:

President Oscar Arias Sanchez of Costa Rica, the principal architect of the peace plan now being debated in the region and in Washington, said he hoped the Reagan administration would not seek further aid for the contras until after Nov. 7, when the plan is supposed to take effect.

"Events are in the hands of the Central Americans now," Mr. Arias said. "We should have a chance; we deserve that chance until Nov. 7."

His point, of course, was that if the Reagan administration keeps sending weapons and supplies to the contras, the Sandinist regime in Nicaragua can hardly be expected to meet its part of the bargain — to take major steps toward the establishment of democracy.

There were not big headlines, either, when Vice President George Bush, the front-runner for the Republican presidential nomination, backed down from his refusal to debate other Republican candidates on Oct. 28.

Mr. Bush said he would take part, after all, in a special broadsheet of William F. Buckley Jr.'s "Fire Line" program, similar to one in which all Democratic candidates appeared earlier this summer. The vice president said he had been refusing because the debate had been scheduled too early; other Republican hopefuls said he was trying to dissociate himself from them to enhance his status as front-runner.

Either way, his capitulation is unlikely to further Mr. Bush's slim reputation for bold independence. The centrist candidate who in 1980 accused Ronald Reagan of propagating "voodoo economics" — one of the most prescient remarks any presidential candidate ever made — later became Mr. Reagan's acolyte. That, and his ardent wooing of the right wing, have raised questions about what, if anything, he stands for.

Now have debates been Mr. Bush's bane. Mr. Reagan trounced him in New Hampshire in 1980. Geraldine Ferraro came out at least even with him in 1984, after which Mr. Bush lost a little face by claiming to have "kicked a little ass."

Even one item of "big news" seems not to be attracting much attention in the dog days: President Reagan's nomination of Judge Robert Bork for a seat on the Supreme Court.

Politicians, academics and members of the press — including me — have pictured the Bork battle as one of the major crises of the Reagan years. But the public does not seem to care, perhaps because baseball, beach-going and the like still provide summertime living.

A Washington Post-ABC News poll conducted in August found that 55 percent of respondents had not even heard of the Bork nomination. A New York Times-CBS News poll in July disclosed that 63 percent knew too little about Judge Bork to have an opinion pro or con.

When alerted, however, Americans are smitten by some people think. One poll taker, Harrison Hickman, probed "focus groups" in Alabama and Pennsylvania and learned that the members saw the nomination struggle for exactly what it is — a partisan matter, with mostly political motivations on both sides.

The New York Times

The U.S.-Japanese Relationship Needs Rethinking

By John H. Makin

WASHINGTON — When members of Congress return to Washington this month, they will face several decisions that could determine the future of economic and strategic relations with America's most important Pacific ally, Japan. We can only hope that the vacation has cooled the fires fanned by the illegal sale by Toshiba Machine Co. of military technology to the Soviet Union.

There are many possible interpretations of the intense reaction to Toshiba's \$17 million sale, which by enabling the Soviet Union to produce a quieter submarine could require the United States to spend billions to upgrade its anti-submarine forces.

At the heart of congressional anger, though, lie the very real frustrations of unending economic and military competition abroad, heightened by budget constraints at home. America sees itself battling Japan on the economic front and the Soviet Union on the military front, a fight neatly symbolized by the Toshiba diversion.

America relies on a high-tech military that seeks to deliver maximum defense for the dollar. The Toshiba

case provided a stunning reminder that the knowledge critical to maintaining a technological edge always leaks out. If \$17 million worth of technology, purchased straight from the Toshiba catalog, can lead to multi-billion-dollar losses in strategic advantage, how effective can a defense strategy be that relies on a constantly applying technological advantage?

And there is more to Congress's hostile explosion. Outside its halls, a broad transformation of the American view of Japan is under way.

An article by Karel G. van Wolferen entitled "The Japan Problem," published last winter in the journal Foreign Affairs, signified the end of a mostly indulgent characterization of Japan that had prevailed for years.

Mr. Wolferen, a Dutch journalist who has lived in Japan for many years, characterized Japan as having difficulty dealing cynically with foreigners, telling them through "buffers" — people responsible only for smoothing contacts with foreigners — precisely what they wanted to hear. Yet the "buffers," Mr.

Japan is no longer viewed as a docile client state. Now that Japan is a major economic threat — and that some of its greatest weapons are perceived to be cultural traditions like "buying Japanese" and saving money fanatically — Japanese culture has been transformed into a threat. Revelation of the Toshiba sale amounted to a devastating confirmation of this darker view of Japan.

America's increased alienation from its erstwhile ally has not gone unnoticed in Japan. Masahiko Ishizuka warns in the Japan Economic Journal that "as long as Japan lacks its own grand strategy — in terms of defense, economics and other matters — for the survival of its own nation and the whole world, it will continue to be pushed around by the United States."

The relationship between Japan and America is stuck at a dangerous pre-adolescent phase, based on outdated stereotypes and perceptions.

Japan must consider whether it can remain both a major economic power and a minor military power. It must either accept the inevitable loss of national identity that partnership in a world economic and political system implies, or risk being treated as an outcast among advanced nations.

The United States must decide what it expects from Japan; it must realize that it cannot dictate terms or simply "send a bill" to Japan for defense, and must begin to discuss these subjects calmly with Japan. Otherwise the two countries are headed for a critical breakdown.

The writer is co-director of a study on U.S. relations with Pacific basin countries sponsored by the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research and the University of Washington in Seattle. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Balkans Warned

ROME — Russia and France have just taken steps at Constantinople, in order to prevent the present dispute from leading up to a war. The steps are a kind of severe protest. It appears that Great Britain is to take similar action.

Then the United States fell behind in semiconductors and robotics and lost a seemingly insurmountable lead in supercomputers. The mainstream response was that America would always be the financial center of the world. At least count, eight of the world's 10 largest international financial institutions were Japanese.

Most recently, Americans were told that things would straighten out once the dollar came down.

All of these predictions were made on the basis of classical economic models that assumed, among other things, that all markets are free and competitive. In the real world, American companies compete in markets that are not free and that therefore do not behave as predicted in the textbooks. Governments all over the globe

are subsidizing exports, restricting imports and targeting domestic industries for expansion in a scramble for shares of stagnant world markets.

Managed trade, not free trade, is now the norm. Trade relations between countries will become subject more to political negotiations and less to supply and demand in unregulated markets.

Once this reality is understood, it is clear that Americans must abandon the expectation that the falling dollar solves their problems. They must get on with the task of making businesses more competitive and with the messy but essential political work of government negotiations that expand or restrict U.S. markets according to principles of reciprocity and informed judgments about what is good for the American economy.

To help political leaders make these judgments, American economists need to catch up with European and Japanese counterparts in understanding the new, mixed-market environment.

Absolute ideas die hard, but eventually they do die. With each month, the gloomy statistics add more nails to the coffin of the venerable free trade theory. Parts of the theory will remain a useful tool for analyzing the behavior of certain markets. But as a general model, free trade no longer describes the reality of the marketplace.

The writer is president of the Economic Policy Institute, a Washington think tank, and co-author of a

OPINION

AIDS: Yesterday's Victims Will Also Be Tomorrow's

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — Here is the quarrel going on, much of it beneath the surface, having to do with AIDS.

1. At first, the disease was isolated as having two highly identifiable target groups, male homosexuals and intravenous drug users. Publicity was given to the dangers of certain kinds of sex and to the use of needles that might be contaminated. The result of this publicity has not, according to preliminary evidence, done much to slow the use of dirty needles. The homosexual community, on the other hand, has made considerable strides in self-regulation. The bathhouses in San Francisco, for instance, have been closed, and whereas the infected population was doubling every 12 months, as of one year ago that period appears to have stretched to 20 months — a step in the right direction.

2. But along the way, the fear of the disease and its increasing incidence among women and children gave rise to the assumption that it should be considered to be a general epidemic, from which only the monogamous, non-drug-using, non-hospital-working minority was entirely safe. Although one cannot and should not conclude that these general fear alarms were cynical, it is true that they served particular purposes.

One such purpose, obviously, is the call for federal funding. There are those (I am one of them) who believe the federal government is properly called upon to fund research into any disease, no matter how particularized its victims. If an epidemic were to break out that affected only Scandinavian sun-worshippers, remedies are properly investigated by government funding. But it is correct that much of the public takes the position that if homosexuals desire to continue to live promiscuously, then they should suffer the consequences of doing so, and that if drug users persist in using dirty needles, let them die a dirty death. Accordingly, it was in the political interest of the two standard victim groups to universalize AIDS: AIDS will get YOU if you don't watch out.

A second reason for considering the virus to be universal had to do with the desire of the victim groups to make themselves anonymous. When a death occurs among young or middle-aged men, and AIDS is given as the cause of death, the public presumption has been that the deceased was an active homosexual or a drug user. It would soothe many people under tension if AIDS deaths were accepted as saying nothing about the sexual life of the deceased.

3. But there is recent evidence that the disease remains highly discriminatory. Robert Schoer of the Los Angeles Times has written a series that accumulates evidence that AIDS is very, very rare in the United States. Some scientific groups have come to the same conclusions. They do not tell heterosexual cou-

ples to take no precautions, but attempt to assure them that the chances of their contracting the disease are slight. This eases a little of the pressure on the panic button, the highest pitch of which was reached by Stephen Jay Gould of Harvard when he wrote a few months ago that the way things were looking, it was possible that before a cure or a vaccine was developed, 25 percent of the human race might have died from AIDS.

4. Regardless, there is no gainsaying the fact of AIDS-infected children being born, and destined to live only five, six, seven years. And since there is no retroactive way to relieve the child's parents of the disease, one depends necessarily on research of a kind that can actually treat the disease.

Research, then, will continue. But apparently evidence mounts that the victim groups of yesterday are the likely victim groups of tomorrow.

Universal Press Syndicate



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Don't Mix Trade, Defense

Regarding the column "U.S.-Japan: An Alliance in Question" (July 23) by William Finan and Richard Samuels:

The mutual security treaty between Japan and the United States is intended to keep the peace of the Pacific Ocean and to prevent any Soviet invasion of the area. We believe this treaty has contributed to the peace of the Far East.

To play a substantial role in maintaining the prosperity of the Western countries, Japan has increased its defense budget every year, in spite of the huge government deficit. Japan's defense budget thus has become the seventh largest in the world. Obviously we are not getting a free ride.

We have trade problems with the United States, but America has the same kind of problems with its European allies. Even with these problems the United States and the European countries have kept NATO alive. This is because they distinguish trade problems from the military alliance. Why is this not true of Japan and the United States?

JUNICHI KATO,
North Ryde, Australia.

The Will Must Be There

Regarding the column "Prosperity Makes Democracy Inescapable" (Aug. 26):

John Kenneth Galbraith argues, as a deterministic economist should, that industrialization makes democracy inevitable. It could be pointed out that democracy arose in America with small farmers; and has industrialization in East Germany led to democracy?

Citizenship First, Not Race

Social attitudes and cultural inheritance are also fundamental determinants. The ability to sacrifice ideals and interests for the public good is essential for the democratic process: Let the vote of the majority — even a majority of only one — be the deciding factor.

Values and attitudes are crucial. No one likes dictators, but in places like Iran, one dictator is often replaced by another. Stalin followed Lenin and the czars. You may resist a current dictator, but a modified copy often follows.

HERBERT MAZA,
Aix-en-Provence, France.

Thucydides on the EC

With reference to the recent activities of the European Community as reported in your pages, may I be permitted to quote Thucydides, 5th century B.C.?

The EC appears to have a diet composed of various races, in which every state possesses an equal vote, and each presses its own ends, a condition of things which generally results in no action at all. The great wish of some is to avenge themselves on some particular enemy, the great wish of others to save their own pocket. Slow in assembling, they devote a very small fraction of the time to consideration of any public object, most of it to the prosecution of their own objects. Meanwhile each faction that in harm will come of his neglect, that it is the business of somebody else to look after this or that for him; and so, by the same notion being entertained by all separately, the common cause imperceptibly decays."

A.L. HILLIARD,
Graz, Austria.

years to well past 80, it was the older guests who enjoyed dancing most. The 20- and 30-year-olds sat and talked and missed so much. They will not even have dancers' nostalgia later in life.

EILEEN SCHLESINGER,
Zurich.

Still Groovin' on the '60s

The generations that have come of age since World War II are basically no different from their mothers and fathers, except that they have more money and are, if possible, even less thoughtful.

If Judith Sims doesn't prove the point in her column, "The '60s Again? The Sooner the Better!" (Aug. 4), she certainly offers nothing to refute it. But I must thank her for laying bare the substance behind the myth that has arrested our generation at the stage of adolescence.

Thanks for telling us how great and goofy the street life was in '67 and how groovy the music was. The only problem is, I have aunts and parents just as moon-eyed about the music and dances and street scenes of their college days. Every one revels in those special years.

I suspect that something special was happening in America in 1967 and 1968, but no one has quite put a finger on it. The winter did not come close. She was not talking about the '60s, really; she was talking about herself. It is an appeal to status through affiliation, much like name-dropping. That so many of us, 20 years later, and with hair beginning to gray, do the same proves only that we have not yet come to terms with our adolescence.

GEORGE GOODE,
Athens.

For the 'Fuss-Getter-Uppers' Of Small Town Journalism

By Eleanor Randolph

WASHINGTON — When big-time city reporters write a nasty story in America, they get sued, buried in mail or, more often, snubbed with an occasional cold shoulder. But if those of us who work for large institutions think we are on the front line because we write about kings, candidates and presidents, we can think again. The real front soldiers in this business are people like Jim Johnson, editor of the *Metro News* in

close range has encouraged many other editors of the 7,600 weeklies in the United States stick to weddings and high school humor society awards. Several academics studying grass-roots editing have found that the image of the tough-nosed editor facing off against the community's wayward establishment is going the way of the typewriter.

The editor of one Florida weekly has said that he only prints good news because that is what his readers want. To print bad news is to lose money in most cases. Advertisers get nervous, and readers call their friends to engineer a boycott. The county commissioner whose kickback scheme is revealed on the front page is the same one who has control over where to place the legal ads.

Some editors harbor a secret sympathy for the newspaper owner in "Jaws" who decides that since the shark has eaten only one person, "I don't think it would be in the public interest to spread this around." So the small town editors who do take chances are leagues ahead when it comes to journalistic bravery.

An investigative reporter in the big city knows that if he goes to jail over a story, the terrible toll may be that he is famous for life. Maybe they will make a movie about him or give him a Pulitzer, but maybe they should not. The real human and journalistic drama is in the place where the sheriff loiters behind the editor's car, waiting for the parking meter to click into the red.

The examples of small town editors in America whose readers do more than write letters are legion. Ken Fortenberry, former owner of the *McCormick* (South Carolina) Messenger, found that after he investigated the sheriff, his car was "egged"; ticks were spread in his driveway and explosive devices were detonated near his home. He told Publishers' Auxiliary, a newspaper for smaller newspapers, that he is "much relieved" since selling the Messenger and taking a job with the state Department of Mental Health.

Woody Hunter, publisher of the *Brandon* (Vermont) Review, is suing the town's police chief for harassment, asking for \$100,000. After Mr. Hunter published a poll and a story critical of the police, he suddenly became the subject of a criminal investigation. When a judge ordered Mr. Hunter's secret police file opened last week, it revealed that the police also had tried to set him up for prosecution as a child molester.

"It shows how sick these town officials are," said Mr. Hunter.

The pursuit of truth is never easy, and I do not know whether these newspapers were on the right track. I do know that as a paper gets larger and the city gets larger, there is more distance between reader and writer. In a small town, the editor and his or her subject eat lunch a few yards apart at the same coffee shop.

Facing reader disapproval at such

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

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Dr. Jürgen Heraeus
Chairman
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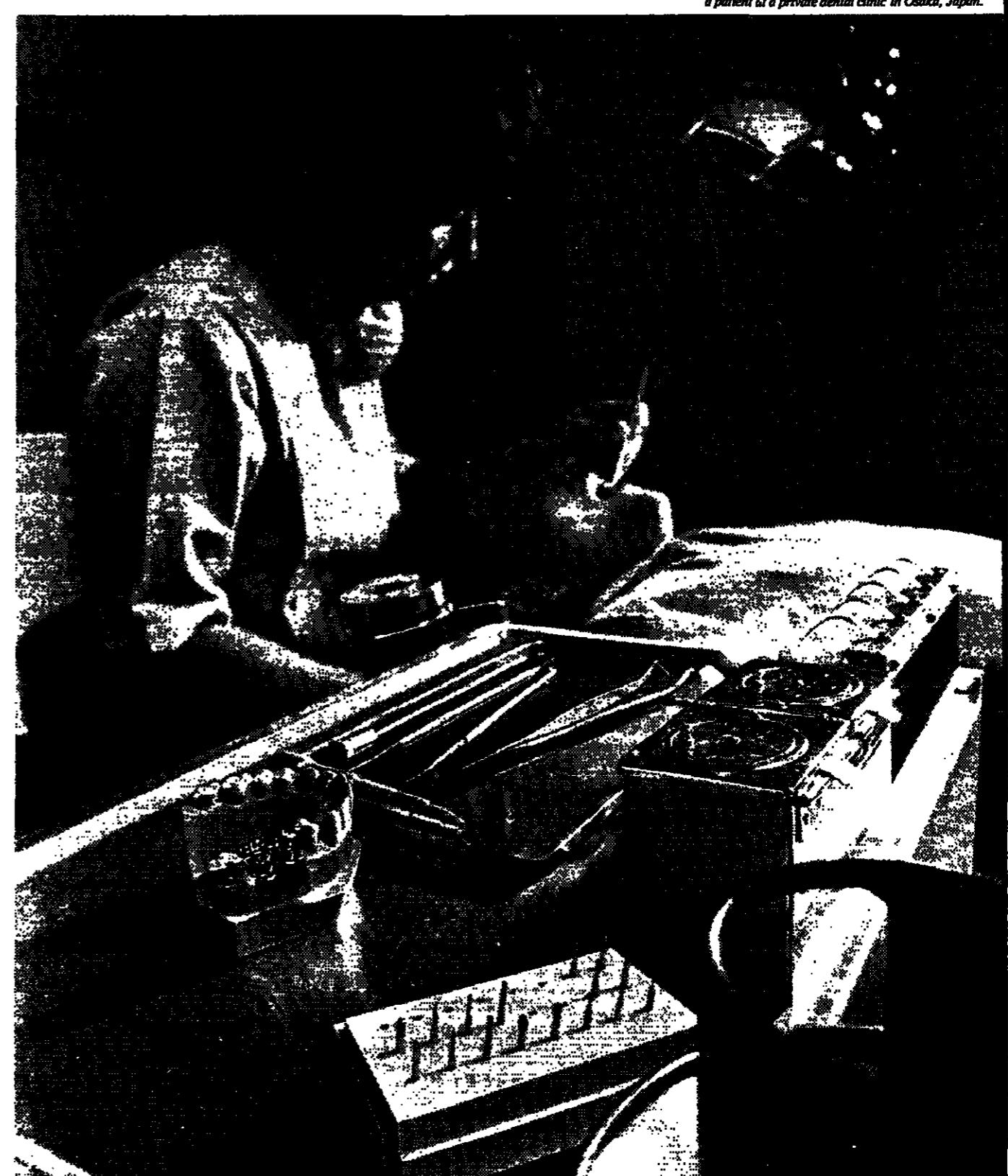
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Magazine Accuses U.S. Of False Allegations on 'Yellow Rain' Warfare

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Six years after the Reagan administration accused the Soviet bloc of having used chemical weapons in Southeast Asia, an article in Foreign Policy magazine says that fresh evidence obtained by government experts shows that the allegations were erroneous.

The investigators said the yellow material suspected of having been sprayed on the victims by military aircraft was actually made up almost entirely of pollen dropped by honeybees.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. first raised the issue of Soviet use of chemical weapons, nicknamed "yellow rain," in a speech in West Berlin in September 1981.

Mr. Haig contended that the alleged use of trichothecene mycotoxins against rebel forces and refugees in Laos and Cambodia violated international agreements controlling chemical warfare.

But an account in the fall edition of Foreign Policy, released Sunday, accuses the administration of having rushed to judgment against the Soviet bloc.

The article says the administration bypassed high-level scientific advice available to it and instead "chose to pursue a strategy of maximum public impact."

Entitled "Yellow Rain: The Story Collapses," the article was written by Julian Robinson of the University of Sussex, Jeanne Guillemin of Boston College and Matthew Mesezon of Harvard University. The account is based largely on recently declassified documents.

Private researchers have disputed the administration's allegations for years, but the Foreign Policy account says flaws in Mr. Haig's original theory have been uncovered by government experts who visited the area at the end of 1983.

A report on yellow rain submitted by Mr. Haig in 1982 said that interviews with refugees and soldiers who claimed to have witnessed chemical warfare attacks had revealed that many were suffering from symptoms associated with exposure to toxins.

But the government experts sent

to the area for further investigations found that only 5 of 217 such witnesses had become ill, the report said.

In another case, five patients at a Cambodian hospital who claimed to have been victims of chemical attacks were actually found by the U.S. experts to have been suffering from "battle fatigue, smoke inhalation, heat stress or a combination of these effects."

The State Department said Monday that it stands by its contention that the Soviet bloc has used chemical weapons in Asia. A spokeswoman, Phyllis Oakley, said that the administration "has no reason to change its earlier conclusions."

Mrs. Oakley said that when the administration publicly addressed this question in 1981, the issue had been under intense U.S. government study for half a decade. She acknowledged that reports of chemical warfare in Asia have subsided in recent years.

Richard R. Burt, a senior official who urged Mr. Haig to go public with the allegation, said he thought at the time that the evidence was persuasive.

"I wanted to get the story out and stop the killing," said Mr. Burt, now U.S. ambassador to West Germany, in an interview with The Washington Post. "There are people in government who ... urged you to wait a while."

According to the administration, the toxins alleged to have been found in samplings do not occur naturally in Southeast Asia. But the magazine report said new evidence indicated just the opposite and that bees consume large quantities of the ingredient.

"All rescue operations are at present focused on reaching the pump station and the lift in the shaft to locate survivors," a company spokesman said before the bodies and survivors were found at the pump station. He added that rescue pain had been hampered by damaged metal.

Cyril Ramaphosa, general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, said the union was investigating the accident's cause.

United Press International

SACRAMENTO, California — The Republican presidential candidate Jack F. Kemp received a medical exemption in 1961, when he was a professional football player, that allowed him to avoid being called to active duty as an army reservist. The Sacramento Bee reported Monday.

Medical records obtained by the newspaper showed that Mr. Kemp's unit, the 97th Transportation Co. based in San Diego, was ordered to active duty during the Berlin crisis on Oct. 15, 1961.

While his fellow reservists reported to Fort Lewis, Washington, where they trained until August 1962, Mr. Kemp, as quarterback, led the San Diego Chargers to a second division title before losing to the Houston Oilers in the American Football League championship.

John Buckley, a spokesman for Mr. Kemp's campaign, said, "The standards for active duty in the army are rigid and Kemp did not pass them. He had a separa-



Jack F. Kemp

ted shoulder and variety of ailments."

Mr. Kemp, a private in the reserve unit, received Novocain shots while playing football that year, Mr. Buckley said.

"There is a difference between the standards of the army and

some guy out there busting his gut to play a football game with pain," Mr. Buckley said.

J.W. Best, now a physician in Scottsdale, Arizona, said he was on the team of military doctors that examined Mr. Kemp in San Diego. Dr. Best said there was no pressure to give Mr. Kemp special treatment.

Military doctors reported swelling and muscle spasms in Mr. Kemp's left shoulder and said that "voluntary range of motion" of the left arm was limited to 80 degrees about chin level.

Mr. Kemp, who has developed a reputation as a hawk on defense matters during his 17-year congressional career as a representative from New York, said he did nothing to avoid a call-up, and he told the newspaper that he did not request an exemption.

"Like all people," he said, "I wanted to do what was right. I must admit I was married and had a child, but I certainly would've done whatever I was called to do."

MINE: Blast Traps 64 as South African Strikers Return

(Continued from Page 1)

stage whether the lift is still attached to the winding rope," General said in a statement.

Company officials said a depth indicator stopped when the elevator was about 2,700 feet (820 meters) underground. They said the missing miners were presumed to be at the intermediate pump station at 2,100 feet, or in various excavations at the bottom of the shaft, which is 4,100 feet deep.

"All rescue operations are at present focused on reaching the pump station and the lift in the shaft to locate survivors," a company spokesman said before the bodies and survivors were found at the pump station. He added that rescue pain had been hampered by damaged metal.

The strike against the country's vital mining industry resulted in some improved benefits for families of workers killed in accidents, but the miners did not win the danger pay they had sought.

More than 800 miners, most of them black, died in accidents in South African mines last year.

The strike against the country's vital mining industry resulted in some improved benefits for families of workers killed in accidents, but the miners did not win the danger pay they had sought.

Asked about this danger, Prince Mohammed said that no such attempts have occurred, nor even since the Saudi and Iranian rulers began trading charges over the violence at Mecca on July 31.

Since the violence, the Saudi royal family has adopted a stiffer attitude toward Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's revolutionary Islamic government. Although the Mecca outrage has been King Fahd's main concern, his government's toughened policy also has coincided with the increased risk of military conflict.

At the same time, Iran has vowed to retaliate against Arab nations for Iraqi air strikes against its oil loading and shipping facilities.

The commander of the Iranian Revolutionary Guards, Mohsen Rafiq-Dust, threatened to bombard Baghdad with missiles, renewing the "war of the cities" of January and February, when thousands of civilians on both sides were killed in bomb and missile attacks.

An Iraqi military spokesman, Abdul Jabbar Mohsen, said in reply that Iraq had "tens of tons of explosives apart from missiles, to reply to any Iranian attack."

Meanwhile, the most heavily

armed American flotilla thus far assembled for Gulf duty — six warships including the helicopter carrier *Guadalcanal* — was escorting two refloated Kuwaiti tankers up

The United States will soon have more than 40 ships in the area.

An editorial in the Dubai newspaper *Khaleej Times* noted Monday that Iraq's resumption of shelling raids "may increase the pressure on Iran and may be designed to bring things to a decisive boil."

"But," it added, "it also suddenly raises the tension in the Gulf by several notches."

Indeed things were so tense in Kuwait — a prime target for Iranian economic retaliation — that Kuwaiti military forces fired an anti-aircraft missile at a radar screen blip that, a Defense Ministry statement said later, turned out to be caused by bad weather.

KOREA: Accord Reached in Seoul

(Continued from Page 1)

strike on Tuesday. The police said the strike could disrupt traffic, because 15 percent of Seoul commuters use taxis, and might spark violence between striking drivers and more than 24,000 owner-drivers who are expected to keep working.

Politicians also want a new constitution because at this moment each side believes it can win an election, one Western diplomat said.

"Both sides want to play the game," the diplomat said, "but they have to agree on the rules."

Other features of the draft constitution include the following:

• A pledge of military neutrality in politics, as the opposition demanded; but the pledge is not spelled out in the preamble, a concession to the ruling party.

• A single five-year term for the president, with no vice president.

The opposition wanted a U.S.-style system with two four-year terms and a two-person ticket, but the draft is closer to the ruling party proposal for a single six-year term with no vice president.

The preamble does not pay homage to civilians killed by soldiers during a 1980 uprising in Kwangju; the ruling party had opposed such a reference.

• The government dropped its insistence that presidential candidates reside in Korea five years prior to an election, which would have eliminated the opposition leader Kim Dae Jung as a candidate.

Politicians now hope that a National Assembly committee can draft exact language by Sept. 10, paving the way for quick parliamentary approval and a referendum in early October. That would allow presidential elections in mid-December.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Liberace's Glitz Going on Sale

By Robert Reinhold
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Opinions differed on Liberace's musical talents, but the pianist and showman had few equals when it came to shopping.

When his personal belongings are auctioned off April 10-13, it will take 23,852 square feet of the Los Angeles Convention Center to display them, along with a bubble over the parking lot for his cars. And that does not include the contents of the Cloisters, his Palm Springs estate, which are to be saved for a Liberace museum there.

The auction will be preceded by a five-day public viewing, during which there will be concerts and benefit parties.

The production will be a fitting epitaph to the man whose name came to symbolize outlandish extravagance and glitter in dress, design, music and personal consumption. Liberace died on Feb. 4 at 67 from the effects of AIDS.

More than 20,000 items from five of his homes will be offered, and the homes themselves, in Las Vegas; Malibu, California; Lake Tahoe, Nevada; in the Trump Tower in New York, and a penthouse in Los Angeles, are also on the market. The proceeds are now set to go to the Liberace Foundation for the Performing and Creative Arts, which provides scholarships. But there is some uncertainty about that since the showman's will may be contested by his sister Angie and her children, and the children of his deceased younger brother, Rudy.

The auction is to be held by Christie's and Butterfield & Butterfield, a West Coast auction house. Their officials are now cataloging the collection, which ranges from minor items of little intrinsic value — "happy-happies" as Liberace called them — to a Baccarat crystal table dating to 1850 that was once owned by the Maharajah Bahadur Shah II.

Just how much money the sale will raise is problematical because of what the auctioneers are calling the "L factor." The L stands for Liberace, and it means that many of the objects are expected to bring well above their real value because of their owner. The overall value of the goods has been estimated at \$7 million, but Liberace's fans are expected to bid up the prices of the smaller items as souvenirs.

"He adored bargains and loved garage sales," said Jane de Lisser of

Christie's Beverly Hills office. "I suspect he did his own buying. As a compulsive buyer, he beat all of us women." She diplomatically described Liberace's taste as "eclectic."

Among the major pieces are:

- A pair of 19th-century German giltwood consoles that were in the Las Vegas home.
- A pair of 19th-century Sévres French porcelain vases, painted with flowers on one side and figures of courting couples on the reverse.
- A three-piece 19th-century Mexican silver table garniture. The middle piece has vases, flanked by candleabra with seven candles each. The stems are American Indian figures in Mayan clothes.
- A 19th-century Capodimonte dinner service for 12, nearly 300 pieces.

• Liberace's favorite automobile, a 1982 Zimmer Golden Spirit.

• Five fur coats of mink, beaver and natural Norwegian fox and a black mink queen size bedspread.

In addition, from five to eight pianos will be sold from the pianist's collection, among them a Blüthner concert grand, a 10-foot-long instrument with four strings for each note instead of the usual three, and a Baldwin covered completely in a mosaic of etched mirror tiles. Most of the pianos still belong to the Baldwin company, and it is not clear yet where those proceeds will go.

Other items for sale are a 1977 supercharged Auburn, a hand-built replica of a 1936 model; Liberace's personal jewelry, and contents of the master bedroom suite in Las Vegas, whose ceiling was covered with a replica of Michelangelo's "Creation of Adam" from the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican.

However, the public will not be able to bid on the performer's famed sequined and bejeweled show costumes and diamond-studded microphone. All materials re-

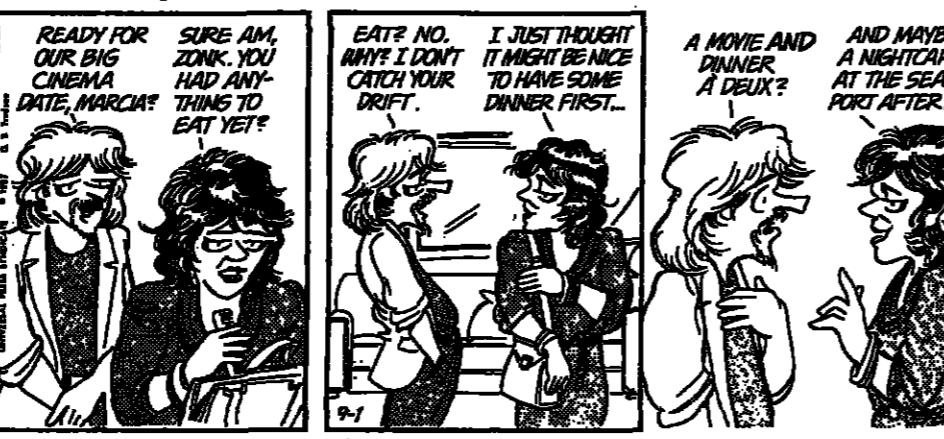
lated to his show life will be saved for the museum in Palm Springs. Nor will the performer's 27 dogs be included; five remain with his housekeeper of 36 years, Gladys Lucky, now 76, and the rest have been taken by friends and relatives.

When he broke into the American market in 1979 with his vi-



Liberace in his Las Vegas home in 1985.

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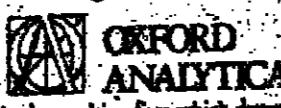
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Bruce Cockburn's 'Miracle'

By Cynthia Guttman
International Herald Tribune

TORONTO — When Bruce Cockburn started recording in the late '60s, he was determined to fight a perennial Canadian disease: the belief that to be successful in Canada, an artist had start off by winning approval south of the border.

Seventeen albums later, 41-year-old singer-songwriter Bruce Cockburn has won his bet. Recipient of 10 Juno awards (equivalent of the U.S. Grammy) and the Order of Canada, he has earned a loyal audience on home ground and international acclaim with his poetic lyrics, his virtuoso guitar playing and his modest approach to stardom. His latest album, "Waiting for a Miracle," is a compilation of singles (along with two new songs) released between 1970 and 1987 and is a good introduction to his broad musical range.

From his early days of pastoral folk tunes inspired by cross-country tours to his latest angry political tone set to percussive jazz and rock beats, Cockburn's genre, weaving reggae, blues, rock and folk with lyrics influenced by two of his favorite poets, Allen Ginsberg and Blaise Cendrars, has always escaped neat labeling.

"I've been categorized so many times before that people don't know how to do it anymore," says Cockburn, who admits to not clearly remembering many of his early songs. After dabbling with trumpet and clarinet, he discovered the guitar at 14, attended Berklee School of Music majoring in composition, and returned to Canada, joining two of his contemporaries, Murray McLauchlan and Gordon Lightfoot. Since his first release in 1970, he has recorded on the True North label in Toronto.

When he broke into the American market in 1979 with his vi-



Lyricist Cockburn: "I've been categorized so many times."

brant, catchy single "Wondering Where the Lions Are," Rolling Stone magazine called him "Canada's best-kept secret." Since then, Canada's song-poet has been on several world tours while keeping in touch with his home audience. Apart from tours across the country, he often stages benefit concerts for relief agency groups and humanitarian organizations. He tries to personally answer the 50 to 60 fan letters a week. Last year he raised \$35,000 Canadian dollars (US \$26,717) for the Haida Indians in their battle to prevent logging on British Columbia's Lyell Island, an issue that inspired the writing of "Stolen Land," a song co-authored by Hugh Marsh, Cockburn's violin accompanist.

In my mind I catch a picture
big black ravens in the sky
looking at the ocean — sail reflected
in black eye
sail as white as heroin, white like
weathered bones — rum and
guns and smallpox gonna
change the face of home
in this stolen land.

As he prepares a morning cappuccino, Cockburn, with his youth-

a stronger emotional immediacy and personal ambiguity. You see the extremes of what humans can be, and in that distance some tension is born energy surging like a storm.

"Inner City Front" (1981) and "The Trouble with Normal" (1983) began a harsher probing of urban civilization. His beat became more distinctively anchored in rock 'n' roll, and his cinematic descriptions more vivid and compressed. The catalyst was a tour in 1983 to Central America as a guest of Oxfam, the international relief organization.

"At that time you still couldn't convince anybody that the CIA was backing the contras," remembers Cockburn. "In Nicaragua there was so much beauty, so much pain, so much unnecessary pain. Everybody suffers in life but it seems ridiculous to see such avoidable suffering." Such feelings are echoed in two of his most original albums, "Stealing Fire" (1984) and "World of Wonders" (1986), which both sold more than 250,000 copies in the United States. His songs both ballads and rock-based tracks are imbued with Latin and Caribbean rhythms, his baritone voice stronger and more impassioned than in earlier works. One of his most controversial and internationally successful songs, "If I Had a Rocket Launcher," is a violent reaction to the bombing of a Guatemalan refugee camp where Cockburn talked to survivors. In his more intimate and visionary vein, "Lovers in a Dangerous Time" conveys his characteristic sense of restlessness and hope in the face of a world where

you've got to kick at the darkness till it bleeds daylight when you're lovers in a dangerous time.

Since "World of Wonders" and "Waiting for a Miracle," Cockburn continues to cross borders, accommodating increasing commercial demands and finding himself short of time to write. He has just returned from six weeks in Nepal as a guest of the Unitarian Service Committee, a trip likely to influence a few songs to come, as he continues exploring the human condition with his unerring hope:

Somewhere out there is a place that's cool, where peace and balance are the rule

working toward a future like some kind of mystic jewel and waiting for a miracle.

Bruce Cockburn on tour, Amsterdam Sept. 2; Milan Sept. 6; Duisburg, West Germany, Sept. 11, Cologne Sept. 12.

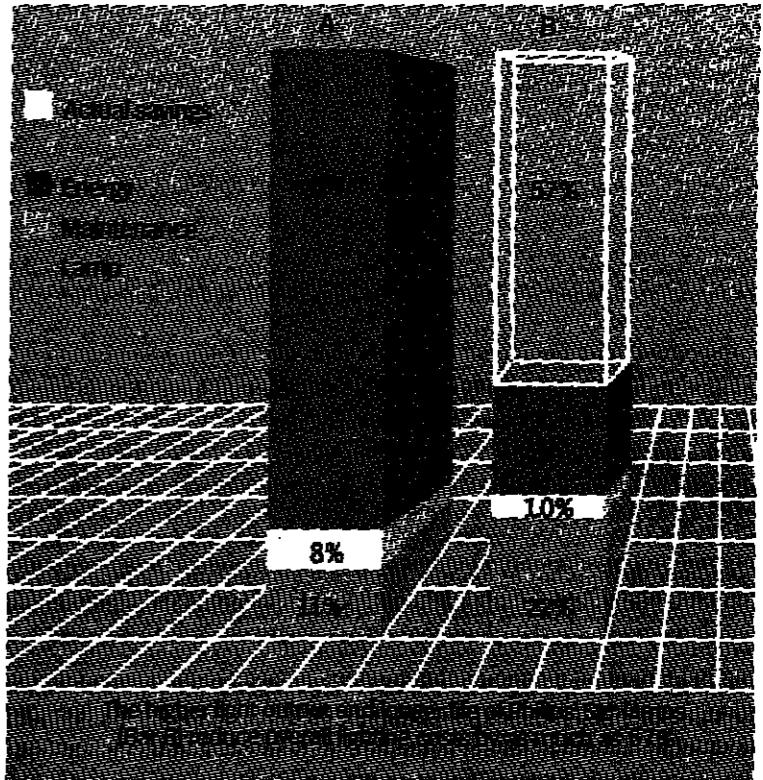
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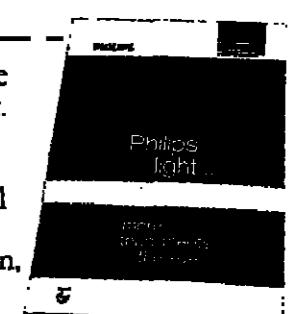
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Floating-Rate Notes

Deutsche Marks

Mat.	Coupon Next	Mat.
98	4/6 15-02 70.00 100	
98 Fce 95 (Dm)	4/6 26-12 72.25 100	
(Dm)		
97 (Dm)	1/6 26-12 77.00 100	
96 (Dm)		
96 (Dm)	4/6 22-10 74.00 100	
A (Stora) 96	2/6 15-01 74.00 100	
x Fce 98 (Dm)	2/6 21-09 74.00 100	
(Dm)		
97 (Dm)	4/6 22-09 71.00 100	
Stars 218	4/6 14-01 71.00 100	
Int'l Corp	3/6 26-09 72.00 100	
x Int'l Corp	3/6 27-11 72.25 100	
(Dm)		
97 (Dm)	4/6 14-07 70.00 100	
	3/6 30-11 70.25 100	

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Inches Up in Quiet Trading

(Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches)

NEW YORK — The U.S. dollar rose fractionally higher Monday against other major currencies in quiet New York trading.

Against the Deutsche mark, the dollar ended at 1.8165 DM, up 1.320 on Friday. The dollar also edged up to 1.4245 yen from Friday's close of 1.4190.

"We came in this morning with bearish sentiments," said Henry Weiland of NatWest U.S.A. "But when you have New York or London closed it's going to be quiet." Markets in London were closed Monday for a bank holiday.

Dealers Tokyo said there was evidence of minor intervention in support of the dollar by the Bank of Japan.

Mr. Weiland said that while the overall market sentiment for the dollar remains bearish, the week ahead should be quiet. He said the market might respond to the July report on the index of leading eco-

nomic indicators, scheduled for release Tuesday.

The dollar also gained fractionally against other major European currencies, closing Monday at 1.4985 Swiss francs from 1.4945 on Friday, and at 6.0705 French francs, against 6.063.

The British pound was lower at \$1.6305, compared with \$1.6320 on Friday.

Earlier in Europe, trading was generally subdued with London's currency market shuttered. West German markets, however, were open, and on the Frankfurt exchange the dollar moved lower to 1.8095 Deutsche marks after Friday's close of 1.8150 DM.

European dealers said the dollar still faced downward pressure and was expected to fall to at least 1.80 DM and possibly lower by Friday, depending on the reaction of the central banks.

Concerted European central bank intervention on Friday and further Bank of Japan intervention

Tokyo on Monday has left dealers reluctant to take the dollar lower, they said.

"People want to keep selling dollars, but they're afraid of the central banks at these levels," a dealer said. "Still, as long we don't see any Fed intervention or statements by US officials, it will go lower."

He said that the dollar should stay in a range from 141.50 to 142.00 yen and from 1.8060 to 1.8100 DM.

The failure of the dollar to advance on news of renewed Iraqi attacks on Iranian oil installations over the weekend and Monday contributed to the dollar's softer tone at the New York midsession, dealers said.

In other European trading, the dollar was fixed at 6.065 French francs in Paris, down from 6.0815 on Friday. In Zurich the U.S. currency closed at 1.4915 Swiss francs against 1.4935 on Friday.

(APF, Reuters)

Oil Prices Rise As Gulf Attacks Counter Glut

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Oil prices moved higher Monday as the market, reacting to reports of increased military action in the Gulf, made provisions for possible cutbacks of supplies.

On the New York Mercantile Exchange West Texas Intermediate, the U.S. benchmark, eased to \$19.75 a barrel, up 36 cents from Friday, after jumping to \$19.95 in early trading.

North Sea Brent crude oil was quoted at \$18.75 a barrel, up from \$18.45 on Friday. Brent had been quoted above \$19 in London earlier in the day.

In the southern Gulf, Iranian speedboats attacked a Kuwaiti freighter Monday in response to Iraq's attacks on five Iranian ships since Saturday.

HARRODS: Department Store Undergoing £200 Million Renovation

(Continued from first finance page)

shadow of the pyramids, you see the glory of old civilization," Mr. al-Fayed said. "The Paris Ritz, like Harrods, is major institution, a historical building, my name is there too."

While proud of the things he owns, he would not reveal Fraser's profit performance. "We're a private company," is all he said.

He revealed, however, that he expected revenue at Harrods to jump to \$450 million this year from \$350 million in 1986. The current intake, at peak sale periods, amounts to \$8 million a day, he said. Harrods, he added, continued to generate more than half the profits of House of Fraser Group, which is the parent company to over 100 smaller stores.

House of Fraser was a publicly-traded company until the al-Fayed acquisition, which was vigorously contested by Roland W. "Tim" Rowland, chief executive of Lomha PLC, a London-based multinational conglomerate. Mr. Rowland had held a 29.9-percent stake in Fraser but later sold that to the al-Fayed's, who went on to acquire the company soon after.

Since his failure to win control of Fraser, Mr. Rowland has conducted an acrimonious two-year campaign for a government inquiry into the financing of the al-Fayed's purchase of the company. Mr.

Rowland bases his claim of foul play on an allegation that the Sultan of Brunei financed the Egyptian family's House of Fraser bid and that this alleged aid was never disclosed by the al-Fayed's.

Mr. al-Fayed denied the allegation during the interview, as he has done in the past. "For years, such allegations and demands for investigation after investigation by Mr. Rowland have preoccupied House of Fraser management," he said. "In the meantime, they've had no time to devote to necessary improvements at Harrods."

Other analysts were less optimistic. "There is no chance of easier rates here," said Mr. Döbelg of Barclays.

Thus many analysts see only limited scope

Hussel Sees Record Year, Plans Expansion

Reuters

HAGEN, West Germany — Hussel Holding AG, West Germany's leading retailer of luxury and beauty products, expects profits this year to reach another record and is planning to expand at home and in France and Italy.

"Our costs are under control and profits are developing at a fast pace," John M. Kreke, Hussel's management board chairman, said Monday. He declined to give a profit forecast, but said he was confident that Hussel would exceed last year's record profit this year.

Hussel's pretax profit rose to a record 85.5 million Deutsche marks (about \$47 million at current exchange rates) last year from 83.0 million DM in 1985. London-based brokers James Capel & Co. said in a June report that Hussel's earnings per share should rise to 24.4 DM this year and 27.8 DM in 1988 from 21.30 DM in 1986.

Mr. Kreke rejected suggestions that domestic consumer demand would slow next year after two years of growth. "I expect no negative development over the next two years," he said.

Private consumption is expected to grow at 2.5 percent to 3 percent in 1988 after 3.5 percent to 4 percent in 1987, according to analysts. Consumer demand rose 4.2 percent last year.

rounding the House of Fraser takeover. Both the al-Fayed's and Mr. Rowland welcomed the probe, which has yet to report.

For now, Mr. al-Fayed is putting all his attention and — whatever money is necessary — toward creating a Harrods "that is a better place for everybody, from Kings and Queens to taxi drivers." He rejects charges that he is trying to create a Harrods solely for yuppies, wealthy tourists, and moneyed Britons.

Nicholas Bubb, a retail analyst with London brokers Scrimgeour Vickers & Co., noted that, "While Harrods has done well with the tourist crowd, the problem has been getting the right U.K. customers. People here had the sense that Harrods had gone a bit down-market, that it had become a bit scruffy. It's a good thing they've made this investment."

Hussel was likely to raise its dividend again in 1987, Mr. Kreke said. The company raised its dividend to 9 DM last year, from 8.50 DM in 1985. Group revenue, including recent acquisitions, rose 13.5 percent in the first seven months of 1987. Excluding these, sales rose 7.4 percent compared with the same period last year.

Mr. Kreke said if this trend continued through the winter season, 1987 would be a successful year. Two-thirds of annual profits are generated over the Christmas period.

Perfumes and cosmetics are Hussel's largest source of income. Revenues from both rose to 553 million DM in 1986 from 469 million DM the year before. Hussel group sales rose to 1.48 billion DM in 1986 from 1.32 billion DM in 1985.

Hussel sells perfumes and cosmetics in the Netherlands and Austria. "We plan to grow faster in France and start up in Italy," Mr. Kreke said. Expansion into the United States and Britain was unlikely in the near term, Mr. Kreke said.

Hussel planned to boost its other divisions, drug stores, books, newspapers and records, sweets, shoes and sportswear, ladies' wear and jewelry and watches. Mr. Kreke said Hussel was negotiating to buy one or two companies in West Germany to boost market share, but did not give details.

with the building running down, Harrods was virtually trading on its name and its image."

Some work is carried out during shopping hours, but the pace becomes feverish between the close of shop at 7 P.M. on Saturday night through to dawn on Monday, said Mr. Ward. A mahogany staircase dating back to the 1930s was discovered by workers after they peeled away layers of burlap and plastered paneling.

It is not clear how much notice customers are taking of the work in progress. But they are certain not to receive the same kind of enticement to explore as those in the 1920s. As the story goes, those daring to brave one of the world's first escalators — which was nothing more than a rubber conveyor belt — were rewarded with a glass of fine sherry upon reaching the first floor.

Differential Between U.S., German Bonds Expected to Widen

Reuters

FRANKFURT — The differential between U.S. and West German bond yields should widen in coming weeks if, as generally expected, the dollar extends its recent sharp decline, bond market analysts and economists said Monday.

"But they warned that anyone hoping for a repeat of last May, when a severe drop in the dollar helped to push German bond yields to nine-year lows, will be sorely disappointed.

"Things have changed a lot since May," said the treasurer of a major U.S. bank here. "There is no clear scope for yields to fall now."

Since early May, when the dollar fell sharply to 1.7620 Deutsche marks and average federal government bond yields dropped to 5.24 percent, official concern about a weak German economy has been supplanted by fears about resurgent money supply and inflation.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development expects West Germany's

gross national product to grow at an annual rate of 1.50 percent in the second half of 1987, after only 0.25 percent in the first half, while it forecasts that inflation will rise to 1.50 percent for all of 1987, from 0.75 percent in the first half.

"A 1.5 percent inflation rate may not seem very high, but it is when you compare it with previous years," said Alexander Döbelg, treasurer of Barclays Bank PLC's Frankfurt operations. Inflation was a mere 0.1 percent in 1986.

Analysis said the bitter lesson of the early 1980s, when West Germany let domestic interest rates fall to spur faster global growth, only to suffer a steep increase in inflation, is clearly preying on the minds of policy makers.

"There are inherent limits to what coordination of world economic policy can accomplish," the Bundesbank's vice president, Helmut Schlesinger, said Friday. "The principle of freedom of action in domestic economic policy must not be endangered," he added.

Other analysts were less optimistic. "There is no chance of easier rates here," said Mr. Döbelg of Barclays.

for further cuts in long bond yields, which have already fallen about 10 basis points, or hundreds of a percentage point, since the dollar began its latest descent on Aug. 14.

Yield of the bellwether 6.125 percent federal government bond due July 1997 fell to 6.42 percent on Friday from a high of 6.53 in early August, but was still well above its May low of 5.75.

"The interest rate dip is over," said Herbert Peters, general manager of Commerzbank AG's treasury operations. "Bond yields could approach six percent if the dollar continues falling but probably not below there."

"The yield curve is still steep and real yields are relatively high," said Ceris Williams, senior international economist at Midland Montagu, the London investment bank. "Long rates could come down a bit more, but they will not go down dramatically."

Other analysts were less optimistic. "There is no chance of easier rates here," said Mr. Döbelg of Barclays.

Thus many analysts see only limited scope

Mondays OTC Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 P.M. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

8 Month Sales in 4 P.M. Div. Yld. Net

High Low Stock

Sales in 4 P.M. Div. Yld. Net

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